NAME
>   **readdir** — virtual table representing a directory listing

LIBRARY
>   SQLite User-defined function Library (readdir.so)

SYNOPSIS
>   create virtual table *tablename* using **readdir** (dirname)

DESCRIPTION
>   The **readdir** virtual table renders `dirname` in the filesystem as a table with the following columns:

>   fileno   `inode` number for the file

>   type   `type` of the file, as displayed by **ls(1)**

>   name   filename in `dirname`

>   fullname
>   >   full file name, formed by combining `dirname` with the `name` column

>   If *dirname* begins with '$' e.g. `$HOME` and no directory is found with that name, it is interpreted as an environment variable. If one is found using `getenv(3)`, the value of the variable is used instead.

>   The contents of the virtual table are *not* cached. That is, every query initiates a call to `opendir(3)` and each row is returned by `readdir(3)`.

EXAMPLES
>   To compare two directories (or to look for changes over time) consider:

```
sqlite> create virtual table t using readdir (/tmp/eg);
sqlite> select name from t;
name
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atf
dhcpd
doc
games
groff_font
info
legal
man
misc
ms
nvi
tmac
xml
zoneinfo
sqlite> create table olddir as select * from t;
sqlite> ^Z
$ touch /tmp/eg/newfile
$ fg
sqlite> select * from t where name not in (select name from olddir);
fileno      type        name        fullname
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```

```
13630394    r             newfile     /tmp/eg/newfile
```

IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

To use **readdir** in the SQLite shell **sqlite3**, add the following to your ${HOME}/.sqliterc file:

```
.load /usr/local/lib/sqlite3/readdir.so
```

SEE ALSO

stat(3s) strmode(3s)

The above SQLite user-defined functions are intended for use with **readdir**.

AUTHORS

readdir was contributed by James K. Lowden